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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

FURTHER PRODUCTION INCREASES IN USSR LIGHT INDUSTRY

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

In April 1952, the Leninakan Textile Combine, Armenian SSR, has pledged to produce above plan 340,000 meters of unbleached fabric and 250 tons of yarn. (7)

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In 1952, the cotton industry of Azerbaydzhan SSR has pledged to produce from economized raw materials 80,000 meters of cotton fabrics and 13 metric tons of cotton thread.(8)

The Bol'shevik Mixed Yarn Combine in Rožnikovskiy Rayon, Ivanovo Oblast, has produced the first batch of velveteen cord fabric. By the end of the year, the combine will produce more than a million meters of this fabric. The Ivanovo Mixed Yarn Combine has manufactured several patterns of covert cloth out of artificial silk.(9)

As of 17 April 1952, the Rabochiy Spinning and Weaving Factory in Leningrad had produced 365,000 meters of prime quality fabrics above plan.(10)

During the first 4 months of 1952, the Spinning and Weaving Mill imeni Oktyabr'skaya Revolyutsiya in Moscow Oblast produced more than 1,600 tonnometers of yarn and more than 300,000 meters of fabrics. The plant fulfilled the 4-month plan by 27 April.(11) During the first quarter of 1952, the Orekhovo Cotton Combine produced above plan 8 metric tons of yarn, nearly 600,000 meters of unbleached cloth, and more than 500,000 meters of finished fabrics.(12) During the first 5 months of 1952, the factories and combines of Glavmoskhlopprom (Main Administration of Moscow Oblast Cotton Industry) produced more than 2 million meters of fabrics above plan. As compared with the corresponding period of 1951, enterprises of Glavmoskhlopprom increased production of finished fabrics by 27,800,000 meters.(13)

In May 1952, the Second Weaving Mill of the Tashkent Textile Combine imeni Stalin, Uzbek SSR, produced 100,000 meters of unbleached fabric above plan.(14) In 1952, enterprises of the cotton industry in Uzbek SSR have pledged to produce from economized raw materials 900,000 meters of cotton fabrics and 1.5 million spools of thread.(15) Because of loss reductions and yield increases, enterprises of the republic cotton-ginning industry have pledged to produce 2,300 metric tons of cotton fiber above plan.(14)

During the first quarter of 1952, the Ashkhabad Spinning and Weaving Factory in Turkmen SSR produced 600,000 meters of fabrics and 33 metric tons of yarn above plan.(16)

Wool

During the postwar Five-Year Plan, USSR light industry increased wool fabric production 1.9 times.(1)

In 1952, enterprises of the wool industry in Estonian SSR have pledged to produce from economized raw materials 29,000 meters of wool fabrics above plan.(3)

In 1952, enterprises of the wool industry in Latvian SSR have pledged to produce from economized raw materials 30,000 meters of wool fabrics above plan.(5)

During the first quarter of 1952, the Sumy Wool Fabric Factory, Ukrainian SSR produced 20,000 more meters of fabrics than during the corresponding period in 1951.(17) During the first 4 months of 1952, the Krasnaya Knitwool Fabric Factory in Khar'kov produced nearly 20,000 meters of wool fabrics above plan.(18)

Recently, eight semiautomatic weaving machines were put in operation at the Yerevan Fine-Wool Fabric Factory in Armenian SSR.(19)

In 1951, the wool industry in Kirgiz SSR increased production of wool fabrics 34,000 meters over 1950.(20)

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Silk

In 1952, enterprises of the Latvian silk industry have pledged to produce from economized raw materials 80,000 meters of silk fabrics above plan.(5)

In 1951, Georgian light industry produced 100 percent more silk fabrics than in 1945.(6) In 1952, the Tbilisi Silk-Weaving Mill must produce 3,100,000 more meters of fabrics than in 1951.(21)

In 1952, the Azerbaydzhan silk industry has pledged to produce from economized raw materials 70,000 meters of silk fabrics and 12,000 kilograms of raw silk.(8)

The Dubrovskaya Silk-Weaving Mill in Moscow Oblast fulfilled the 5-month plan by 25 May 1952. The factory increased production 20 percent as compared with the corresponding period in 1951.(22) The textile workers of Proletarskiy Trud Silk-Spinning Factory in the same oblast have pledged to produce 2,000 kilograms of thread above the April 1952 plan.(23)

The Uzbek silk industry has pledged to produce 320,000 meters of silk fabrics above the 1952 plan.(15)

During the first quarter of 1952, the Ashkhabad and Chardzhou Filatures produced more than a sufficient quantity of raw silk above plan for the production of 15,000 meters of prime-quality silk fabrics.(16)

In 1951, the Kirgiz silk industry increased fabric production by 43,700 meters over 1950.(20)

Linen

By the end of June 1952, the Vil'yandi Flax-Processing Factory in Estonian SSR will have produced not less than 85 metric tons of flax fiber above plan.(24) In 1952, the linen industry of Estonian SSR has pledged to produce from economized raw materials 100,000 meters of linen fabrics above plan.(3)

In 1951, the linen industry of Latvian SSR fulfilled the plan only 97.2 percent.(4)

Hemp and Jute

The Frunze Hemp and Jute Mill in Kirgiz SSR has mastered production of fabric out of short fiber gambo hemp, which replaces the expensive long fiber and considerably lowers net production cost. During the first 4 months of 1952, the mill economized 11,743 kilograms of long and more than 16,000 kilograms of short fiber. This made possible an additional production of 29,000 meters of fabric and 11,600 kilograms of rope.(25) In 1952, the factory has pledged to produce from economized raw materials 61,000 meters of packing fabrics and 45 metric tons of household cord.(26)

Artificial Fur

During the first quarter of 1952, the Chardzhou Artificial Fur Factory produced 6,700 meters of fabric above plan.(16)

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CLOTHING INDUSTRYHosiery

During the postwar Five-Year Plan period, USSR light industry increased production of hosiery 4.2 times.(1)

In 1952, enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry Estonian SSR have pledged to produce from economized raw materials 30,000 pairs of hosiery above plan.(3)

In 1952, enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry Latvian SSR have pledged to produce from economized raw materials 200,000 pairs of hosiery above plan.(5)

In March 1952, the Kotton Stocking Factory in Kaunas, Lithuanian SSR, produced 14.5 percent more prime quality capron stockings than planned and 17.5 percent more viscose articles.(27)

In 1952, Azerbaydzhan light industry has pledged to produce from economized raw materials 200,000 pairs of hosiery.(8)

In 1951, Kirgiz SSR increased production of hosiery by 1,268,000 pairs over 1950.(20)

Knitwear

In 1952, enterprises of the Estonian knitwear industry have pledged to produce from economized raw materials 16,000 knitwear articles above plan.(3)

In 1952, enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry Latvian SSR have pledged to produce from economized raw materials 115,000 knitwear articles above plan.(5)

In May 1952, the Audimas Knitwear Factory, Lithuanian SSR, produced 16,000 knitwear articles above plan.(28)

During the first 4 months of 1952, the Ministry of Light Industry Moldavian SSR failed to fulfill the plan by 15,000 knitted outer garments and 135,000 pieces of knitted underwear.(29)

In 1951, the Krasnaya Zarya Knitwear Factory in Moscow produced 275,000 pieces of knitted underwear above plan.(30) In 1952, the city of Kuybyshev and Kuybyshev Oblast have pledged to produce 12,700 knitted outer garments above plan.(31)

In 1951, Kirgiz light industry surpassed 1950 knitwear production by 362,000 pieces.(20)

Sewn Articles

In 1952, enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry Estonian SSR have pledged to produce from economized raw materials 12,800 sewn articles above plan.(3)

In 1952, the Latvian sewing industry has pledged to produce from economized raw materials 15,000 sewn articles above plan.(5)

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As of 1 May, the Konotop, Romensk, Lebedin, and Akhtyrka sewing factories in Sumy Oblast, Ukrainian SSR, will have produced 8,000 men's suits, 9,000 pairs of linen trousers, and 9,200 light wool coats since the beginning of 1952.(17)

Sewing enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry Georgian SSR operated unsatisfactorily in 1951, and did not fulfill their planned assignments for either variety or quality of articles. The plan was fulfilled for only five types of articles instead of the planned 15. Republic enterprises failed to fulfill the plan by 46,538 prime-quality sewn articles. During the first 6 months of 1952, not one of the sewing factories of the republic ministry fulfilled the production plan for the established assortment. The factories failed to fulfill the plan by many thousands of items of 41 types of sewn articles, including linen articles, coveralls, suits, pajamas, and cloaks. The garments produced were not of acceptable quality.

Many of the finished articles were returned for alteration. In fact, during the first 4 months of 1952, a total of 13.6 percent of all articles produced by five sewing factories was returned by technical control divisions for alteration and finishing. In the cases of individual factories, the return for alteration reached even greater proportions. During a specific period, the following percentages of all articles inspected were returned by sales organizations for alteration: Batumi Sewing Factory, 55 percent; Tbilisi Factory No 7, 10.2 percent; Tbilisi Factory No 1, 9.1 percent; and Tbilisi Factory No 2, 40.4 percent. These figures graphically illustrate why the sewing industry is not fulfilling quality and assortment plans. The actual quantity of low-quality articles is far greater than indicated in reports of technical control divisions. Because many of the inspectors have inadequate training and low qualifications, the technical control divisions themselves are not operating efficiently.

Scarcity of leading technical personnel and poor leadership and control of the sewing administration of the ministry are contributing factors in the unsatisfactory operation of the industry.(32)

In 1952, Azerbaydzhan light industry has pledged to produce from economized raw materials 10,000 sewn articles.(8)

The Sewing Factory imeni Volodarskiy has pledged to produce 1,200 suits and coats above plan by 1 May 1952.(33)

Fur Garments

In 1951, the Ministry of Light Industry Latvian SSR fulfilled the plan for production of fur garments 95.4 percent.(4)

LEATHER AND FOOTWEAR INDUSTRY

During the postwar Five-Year Plan, USSR production of leather footwear increased 2.2 times.(1)

In 1952, enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry Estonian SSR have pledged to produce from economized raw materials 12,000 pairs of leather footwear above plan.(3)

From 1945 through 1951, the Krasnyy Kvadrat Plant in Riga, Latvian SSR, has increased production ten times. In 1952, the plant must produce 3 million pairs of footwear.(34) During the first quarter of 1952, the Krasnyy Kvadrat Plant produced 30,000 pairs of footwear above plan, exceeding by almost 4 percent its assignment for production of prime quality textile footwear, and exceeding by 2.4 percent its assignment for rubber footwear production.(35) In 1952, the Liyepeya

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Apavi Footwear Factory has pledged to produce 7,000 pairs of footwear above the 6-month production plan; during the first 5 months, 11,000 pairs of footwear above plan were produced.(36) In 1952, enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry Latvian SSR have pledged to produce from economized raw materials 50,000 pairs of rubber footwear and 60,000 pairs of leather footwear above plan.(5)

During the first 5 months of 1952, the Bredis Tannery in Lithuanian SSR produced 50 percent more soft leather than called for by plan. The plant has pledged to fulfill the 1952 plan by 7 November and to produce 4,000 kilograms of hard leather and 200,000 decimeters of soft leather above plan.(28)

Factories of the footwear industry in Belorussian SSR fulfilled the first-quarter 1952 plan for production of styled footwear by 116 percent. In 1952, the republic footwear industry must increase footwear production 17.9 percent over 1951.(37)

During the first 4 months of 1952, the Ministry of Light Industry Moldavian SSR failed to fulfill the plan by 1.5 million square decimeters of chrome leather goods and more than 24,000 pairs of footwear.(29)

In 1951, Georgian light industry produced two times more footwear than in 1945.(6)

In 1952, Azerbaydzhan light industry has pledged to produce from economized raw materials 15,000 pairs of footwear.(8)

In 1952, the city of Kuybyshev and Kuybyshev Oblast have pledged to produce 30,000 pairs of footwear above plan.(31)

During the years 1949 through 1951, production of chrome leather footwear at Skokhod Footwear Factory in Leningrad increased 100 percent, production of leather-sole footwear 70 percent, and styled footwear production 12 times.(38) In 1951, the Krasnyy Treugol'nik Rubber Footwear Plant in Leningrad produced 39 percent more footwear than in 1940. Production of high galoshes during this time increased 1.5 times. In 1951, labor productivity increased 98 percent over pre-war.(39)

During the first quarter of 1952, the Burevestnik Footwear Factory in Moscow produced 68,000 pairs of footwear above plan.(40) In May alone, the factory produced 12,600 pairs of footwear above plan.(41) In 1952, the factory has pledged to fulfill the plan by 20 December and to produce 200,000 pairs of footwear above plan.(42) During the first quarter of 1952, the Zarya Svobody Footwear Factory in Moscow produced 33,000 pairs of footwear above plan.(43) In 1952, the Parizhskaya Kommuna Footwear Factory in Moscow has pledged to produce 580,000 pairs of footwear above plan.(44)

In 1952, enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry Udmurt ASSR have pledged to fulfill the plan by 21 December and to produce 45,000 pairs of footwear above plan.(45)

The Primorskiy Leather and Footwear Combine in Primorskiy Kray has perfected technological processing of a new type of hide. Whale fat serves as raw material for this hide. The preparation process is relatively simple; almost all the oil contained in the fat is extracted under pressure, and the pressed fibers and connecting tissues undergo a chemical treatment commonly used on animal skins.

As indicated by experiments, whale fat possesses a number of advantages over types of leather raw materials. From it, leather of the most diverse types -- chamois, kid, chrome, sole, etc. -- can be produced with a thickness varying from

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one-tenth millimeter to several centimeters. The fat of one whale is sufficient for producing 1,500 to 2,000 pairs of footwear. Durability of whale-leather footwear is not inferior to that of the best types of leather footwear. Production shops of the combine have already produced several thousand pairs of such footwear.(46)

During the first quarter of 1952, the Karaganda Footwear Factory in Kazakh SSR produced 3,600 pairs of footwear above plan, due to economy of leather and lining materials.(47)

In 1952, Uzbek light industry enterprises have pledged to produce 60,000 pairs of footwear above plan.(15)

During the first quarter of 1952, the Ashkhabad Footwear Factory produced 5,000 pairs of footwear above plan.(16)

In 1951, Kirgiz light industry surpassed 1950 footwear production by 40,000 pairs.(20)

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